

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
JULIUS CÆSAR.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 32d st.—
GERMAN OPERA—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 38th st.—Perfor-
mances afternoon and evening.—DARLING.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE VETERAN.MIRRO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—BLACK CROOK.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CROSSING THE LINE—
BUFFALO BILL.ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—MARRIAGE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW PRIMA OF DIVORCE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLER FANTOM-
TOMIE OF HENRI DUMPT.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
THE DUK'S MOTO.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
EUGENIE RAUIN.THEATRE OMNIA, 514 Broadway.—OMNIO VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO ACT, &c.—DIVORCE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NEGRO ACT.—DARLING, BALLER, &c.TONT FOSTER'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—
NEGRO SCOTCHWITTS, HELLSCREW, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 341 st., between 8th
and 9th sts.—BEST OF MINSTRELS.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—SOIREE OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIRGINIA LADY OR-
CHESTRA.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOIREE IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 748 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 19, 1872.

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NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—The recent town elections in this State indicate but slight changes in the political complexion of the several county bodies since last year. Where the republicans ruled last year they continue to do so this year, and the same may be said with regard to the democrats.

CALL ON THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Louisville *Ledger*—straight-out democrat—makes a loud call upon the Democratic National Committee to show its hand. It says the Presidential campaign is already entered upon by the republicans, and as yet no movement whatever has been made by the democratic committee as to when and where the national convention is to be held or whether there is to be a national convention at all or not. The *Ledger* speaks for a very important class of Kentucky democrats. Will its call be responded to?

MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION AND LERDO DE TEJADA.—A report comes from Havana that the passengers by the last steamer from Mexico say in the event of the downfall of Juarez Lerdo de Tejada would become President of Mexico. The opinion was expressed, however, that the government would be able to defeat the revolutionists. Those who speak in this way get their impressions from all parts of the disorganized republic shows the prospect for the government to be anything but flattering. Lerdo is an able man, and probably the ablest man in Mexico, and he might take the place of Juarez should Juarez be deposed or resign; but no Mexican can give permanent peace to the country. Our strong, liberal and progressive republic only can end the troubles in Mexico and make it prosperous. We advise Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to such a solution of the difficulties in his country by treating with the United States for annexation. The way to end revolutions in Mexico is for Juarez and Lerdo to unite in a movement of this sort.

The Presidential Contest—General Grant, the Opposition Elements and the Approaching Outside Party Conventions.

From day to day, as we approach the active field work of the Presidential campaign, the shaping of the political elements of the country, administration and opposition, still more sharply than on the day preceding, foreshadows the renomination and the re-election of General Grant. Since the time of Monroe we have had no candidate for a second Presidential term whose prospects at this early stage of the canvass have been better than the prospects of General Grant for a triumphant endorsement by the people. In 1868, beyond his great achievements as a soldier in the cause of the Union, the country knew nothing of this quiet, modest, unpretending man. In grateful recognition of his incalculable services as a soldier he was advanced by the people to the head of the government. Now, in the work of retrenchment and reform, and of reconstruction in the cause of equal rights, harmony and peace, at home and abroad, he has given us the proofs of a practical statesmanship which has won for him and his administration the general approval and confidence of the country. To look at him and to talk with him ninety-nine men perhaps out of a hundred would suppose him to be possessed of none of the gifts of the first class soldier or statesman; and yet his achievements in the field and in the cabinet for practical work stamp him as one of the most remarkably gifted men of the age. Best of all, he has established a character for good, hard common sense, honesty of purpose and devotion to the public interests which cannot be shaken with the great body of the people.

Whence, then, this extraordinary hue and cry against the military despotism and manifold corruptions of General Grant's administration? Whence these remarkable disaffections of such men as the Sumners, the Fentons, the Greeleys, the Trumbulls, the Gratz Browns, and all these anti-Grant republicans? It is only the old story of over-ambitious politicians and disappointed office beggars seeking their small revenges. From Washington, who was the best abused man of his time, we have had the same croppings out, more or less, under every administration to this day. There was a formidable company of bolters from General Jackson during his first term, and such an array of opposition elements in the outset against his re-election—national republicans, anti-Masons and Southern nullifiers, Calhoun at the head of them—that they threatened the annihilation of "Old Hickory" and the democracy; but the result was the annihilation of these discordant and incongruous opposition forces, and a defeat to Calhoun from which he never recovered. From Jackson down to Lincoln we had no President equal to the difficulties to be overcome in order to command a re-election. Van Buren was cut out in a convention of his friends by the application of the two-thirds rule as an ultimatum from the Southern oligarchy, in consequence of his opposition to the scheme of a war with Mexico involved in the Southern scheme of the annexation of Texas. Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan were more temporary expedients and compromises among the party managers; and the great revolutionary storm which began to thicken and darken the sky over the amiable Polk burst with all its fury upon the head of poor old Buchanan, and tore to pieces and swept away the old democratic party.

The war of the rebellion and the necessities of the Union cause made the re-election of Lincoln a necessity to the republican party. And yet there was a powerful array of bolters against him as a candidate for another term; and particularly conspicuous among these men was Chief Justice Chase, as an active rival republican candidate. The anti-Lincoln republican movement, however, finally took the shape of an independent new party in a national convention at Cleveland, which nominated the independent Presidential ticket of General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane. But with the renomination of Lincoln by the regular republican convention Fremont and Cochrane withdrew from the fight, Chase capitulated, Greeley fell into line, and worked like a faithful omnibus horse to the end of the campaign, and the anti-Lincoln republican party mysteriously disappeared. Naturally enough, however, after his second election, Lincoln was as much annoyed by the demands and complaints and impracticable crochets of Greeley as he had been before. At last, however, in being humored with the special diplomatic mission of peace-maker on the part of the United States, with George Sanders and others on the part of the so-called Confederate States, at Niagara Falls, Mr. Greeley was pacified, and became a great admirer of Lincoln, until it leaked out that this extraordinary diplomatic mission was only one of "Old Abe's" practical jokes.

So "here we are again, Mr. Merryman, and what horse will you ride now?" It is the same old circus, with its side shows, though the programme is changed. Mr. Sumner now takes the place which was occupied by Calhoun in 1862 against Jackson; Mr. Trumbull takes the place which was filled by Mr. Chase in 1864, and Mr. Greeley comes up, as usual, to head off the party favorite. He is the clown of the ring, as completely established and as great a favorite in his line as Dan Rice. Moreover, he is "our later Franklin"; but still he has his Custom House account to settle with Grant, Conkling and Murphy, and he has reduced it to the "one-term principle." And, Tom, Dick, Harry, and all the rest, this is all there is of this independent, liberal reform, anti-Grant republican coalition. From the management of Governor Gratz Brown, in a little Missouri gathering, these disappointed republicans, outside the kitchen, are to have a national convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, and the result will probably be another independent Fremont and Cochrane Presidential ticket. The idea at the bottom of the scheme is a coalition of the anti-Grant republicans with the democracy on a "liberal republican" candidate. We fear, however, that it will be found as useless to try to mix these incongruous elements as were the efforts to fuse the opposition factions of 1852 against Jackson.

Meantime, on the 21st instant we are to have a national convention of the labor reformers at Columbus, Ohio, in view of an independent Presidential ticket. And here it may be said of these labor reformers, that if

they could command the solid co-operation of the Trade Unions of the country and the International, as a political organization, they might at least, in their first effort as a third party, prevent the election of a President by the electoral colleges. But we apprehend that these labor reformers, as politicians, are in the market, and that in the course of the coming campaign their leaders, here and there, will go off to the highest bidder, and the party will disappear as did the Know Nothing party, with the final selling out of the remains of the organization in New York to Tammany Hall. The other outside parties which are talking each of an independent Presidential ticket are the Women's Rights women, the temperance men and women, and the unreconstructed Southern fire-eaters of the exploded Confederacy school of Jeff Davis, Stephens, Toombs and Wade Hampton.

We must await, however, the regular republican convention at Philadelphia for the shaping of the Presidential contest. The Cincinnati concern, as an experimental side show, we suspect, will be a *fiasco*, and these labor reformers at Columbus will probably postpone their projected Presidential movement to a more convenient season. In any event, the Philadelphia convention, with the renomination of General Grant, will crystallize the opposition forces and the floating materials of the country into some definite shape. The bewildered and demoralized democracy, all adrift since the downfall of Tammany and the loss of New York in our last November election, will await the action of the Philadelphia convention. As soon as may be deemed most expedient after it the democrats will be called to take counsel together on the political situation. It is apparent, meantime, that their plan of operations will be the plan suggested by Gratz Brown, Schurz and General Blair—general amnesty, free trade, negro suffrage, a war upon General Grant on St. Domingo, the New York Custom House abuses, the appointment of his relatives to office, the corruption of the Southern carpet-baggers and against the military despotism and the one-man power generally, as imperilling our precious liberties, State rights and everything else worth having.

This plan of warfare, on a "liberal republican" candidate and platform, will bring together a powerful party; but, as on the side of the administration will be the "bloated bondholders," the integrity of the national debt, the national finances and the national currency, law and order in the South and the "American case" as it stands before the Geneva Conference, we think that the general public idea of this coming Presidential election will be made good in the triumphant popular endorsement of General Grant for another term.

International Copyright—Appleton and "Ginx's Baby."

The letter which we published on last Wednesday from Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," gave a pretty accurate insight into the views of foreign writers on the present state of our laws with regard to the rights of foreign authors. When men are smarting under a sense of wrong inflicted they are seldom dispassionate in the statement of their case, and Mr. Jenkins may have been somewhat too severe in comparing Mr. Appleton to the scoundrel in Gil Blas who extorted alms through the influence of his blunderbus. Yet if we examine the subject judicially, and take as our guide the commonly accepted principles of right, we shall be forced to confess that the irate Englishman has no little justification for the serious charge which he brings against the American publishers. We can pity the moral obliquity of the man who argues that authors have no right to the creations of their brains, unless, indeed, he be prepared to accept the logical sequence that the publishers have no right to the works they may print. In fact, unless we deny the right of property altogether, it is impossible and illogical to argue that authors ought not to enjoy what they create. While other toilers, the product of whose labor we are told is sacred, merely convert an already existing material into a new form, the author coils thoughts and fancies that without him would have no existence for the amusement or instruction of mankind. He creates absolutely, enriching the world with new ideas; and if any property has a claim to be considered sacred surely it is this. This view will scarcely be accepted by the publishers of Philadelphia, whose representative before the joint committee of Congress denounced the rights accorded even to our native authors. Mr. Hazard's morality has the rather questionable merit of consistency. Not content with the present privilege which the publishers enjoy of appropriating the property of foreign authors, this honorable representative of publishing morality would like to be at liberty to prey upon American writers. That such a proposition should be seriously and unblushingly made, ought to be at once a warning and an incentive to us to put an end to a system which so blunts the moral perceptions as to render it possible that a presumptively respectable man should dare publicly to urge the plunder of one class of citizens for the benefit of another.

There seems much difficulty in agreeing upon such a bill as will satisfy all parties; but if the publishers of Philadelphia are serious in the propositions put forward in their name we see no reason why any effort should be made to satisfy them. The question at issue is one which affects the honor of the American people, and which admits of but one simple solution, so far as the rights of foreign authors are concerned. These ought to be guaranteed as fully as those of the American citizen in all cases where reciprocal protection can be secured. The other questions which are intimately connected with that of authors' rights belong rather to the industrial policy of the country than to the abstract principle for which we contend. A proposal which seems to meet all the requirements of the case has been submitted to the committee appointed by Congress to report on the best way to reconcile the different interests. It grants full rights to foreign authors on condition of having their works published and manufactured in this country. We look upon this as a reasonable and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It will protect the publishing industry of the country, and what is of still more importance, will open a new field for

development of American mental activity; for when publishers can no longer use without payment the works of foreign authors they will be more ready to encourage native writers, who have hitherto been heavily weighted in the race with their European rivals. If there were no other inducements than this one it ought to be sufficient to decide us to put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of the international copyright question; but beyond there is the not less important one of the dignity and good name of the American people. And until some modification of our present laws has been adopted which shall place the foreign author on the same footing as our own writers the reputation of our people for honorable feeling and fair dealing must continue to be compromised.

The Ku Klux Investigation—Campaign Documents from the Congressional Committees.

A synopsis of the reports of the majority and minority of the Congressional Joint Committee appointed to investigate the alleged Ku Klux outrages in the Southern States is published in the *HERALD* to-day, and will be found interesting reading, no doubt, by the politicians. The reports are neither more nor less than campaign documents intended for use in the approaching Presidential contest—the one a republican Paixhan, and the other the Krupp gun of the democracy. In the former we are afforded glimpses of the highly dramatic pictures, occasionally seen in the trashy illustrated papers, of Mokanna-looking forms in black cloaks and hideous masks shooting down domesticated negro women and colored families numbering from ten to a dozen, and ranging in ages from a month to fourteen years, and are solemnly assured that the sketches are from life. In the other we are told that the Ku Klux is of a piece with the Black Douglas with whom the old Scottish nurses used to frighten their charges in bygone days, but that President Grant is the tyrant in disguise from whom all sorts of terrible deeds are to be feared. Both succeed in making out a fearful tale of suffering for the unfortunate South, the majority finding all the evils to spring from these mysterious midnight ghouls and from the cantankerous, revengeful spirit yet prevalent among the chivalry, while the minority discover the source of all the ills in the greedy carpet-bag adventurers and intriguing politicians who work upon the fears and prejudices of the black race in order to hold their votes for the republicans. The majority, through a sub-committee, set forth an array of figures to show that in the eleven States, in 1865, the total State debts and liabilities existing and prospective, with the Confederate debt and commercial debt and interest, amounted to two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six millions, or two hundred and eighteen millions more than the national debt at its maximum, and they enlarge upon the magnanimity of the general government in saving the bankrupt Confederates from utter ruin and starvation through the agency of the Freedman's Bureau. The minority, on the other hand, declare that the South would be prosperous enough if let alone by the politicians, and trace all its pecuniary embarrassments to the corruptions and rascality of the carpet-bag governments forced upon the States at the point of the bayonet. Both, of course, adduce evidence in support of the views they advance, but the minority insist that the majority "have come to their conclusions upon partial, imperfect and prejudiced statements furnished by witnesses examined at Washington, who were refused and in many instances shown to be utterly unworthy of belief by the testimony of their neighbors, who subsequently testified before the sub-committees." The majority paint in vivid colors the midnight outrages of the Ku Klux conspirators, and declare that the poor, inoffensive, intelligent and well-meaning negroes are slaughtered by them, their wives and children outraged, their schoolhouses burned and their teachers banished to Liberia; while the minority are warmed into eloquent indignation because "the atrocious measures by which millions of white people have been put at the mercy of the semi-barbarous negroes of the South and the vilest of the white people, both from the North and the South, who have been constituted the leaders of this black horde, are now sought to be justified and defended by defaming the people upon whom this unspeakable outrage had been committed." It will thus be seen that there is a wide difference between these political doctors. The people of the United States, who will, no doubt, be liberally supplied with both documents under Congressional franks during the next six months, in deciding between the two statements may safely be left in the position of the patrons of the showman who "pays their money and takes their choice."

It is an unfortunate thing that a large and important section of the country should thus be harassed and torn by the intrigues and struggles of rival political parties. Between the old slaveholding democracy, with their hatred of negro freedom and political rights, on the one hand, and the cunning, avicious carpet-bagger on the other hand, the fairest States of the Union are kept in discord, misery and want. The existence of the Ku Klux organization is no longer doubtful, and this lawless conspiracy, the conception, no doubt, of the rash and hot-headed youth of the South, is only one of the means by which the prejudice still nourished against the freedmen exhibits itself in some of the ex-rebel States. It is the duty of the United States government to protect the colored race in those rights guaranteed them by the constitution; and the war of the rebellion would still be unfinished if the constitutional results growing out of it could not or should not be enforced over every foot of territory in the Union. It is not less incumbent upon the general government to discourage and discountenance any unnecessary intermeddling in the political affairs of the States. Neither political party can hope to secure a permanent control of the colored vote of the South except by promoting education and the spread of intelligence among the freedmen. Enlightenment and the experience of a few years' will teach these men the direction in which their real interests lie, and will point out to them

the party from which they may expect the most solid advantages in the new career that has opened before them. The unnecessary exaggeration of the Ku Klux outrages on one side, and the stupid arraignment of President Grant for enforcing the laws in States whose local governments are paralyzed and helpless on the other side, are alike the paltry tricks of narrow-minded politicians. The people will receive them for what they are worth, and meanwhile they will rely upon time and an earnest, faithful President, to remove those "twin relics" of the war, Ku Klux and carpet-baggers.

Hydrographic Researches and the Revival of American Commerce.

The great problem of the revival of American commerce and shipbuilding is now deeply exercising Congress and the public mind. For several years this subject has been spasmodically discussed and rediscussed, and yet nothing has been done. Like the Sybilline books in which the fate of Rome was sealed up, each time the question comes back upon us it makes larger and heavier demands upon the wisdom and ability of the statesman. It will be a lasting misfortune, if not shame, if some measure is not now earnestly put into execution for restoring this great American interest. Commerce is to a nation like the ancient stream of Pactolus, which ran down into the streets of Sardis, richly freighted with gold, and it is for us to decide whether its treasures shall be diverted into other channels than our own.

The remedies for the present depression of commercial and nautical activity in America lie partly within the power and control of the people. But there can be no doubt it lies within the power and the duty of the national legislature to do much for its resuscitation; and the people are looking to that body to do all that it can to that end. Without at this time going out of the way to concoct new measures, a great service can be rendered the shipping interest by the reform and improvement of those branches of government enterprise specially created to foster and advance these interests. Among these are the Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Storm Signal Bureau and other minor departments of a scientific character. Some years ago, when the Coast Survey was established, it was argued that the additional safety its charts would give to our vessels would encourage investment in shipping and give an impetus to trade and navigation. While that institution prosecuted its legitimate work there was much accomplished of which the country might be proud, although its charts of our coasts and harbors—having been made, not on the Mercator projection, to which all seamen are accustomed, but on the spherical projection, which is practically useless to the great majority of sailors—have never given satisfaction. Still, the Coast Survey, notwithstanding this and the complaints that it has become a mere adjunct of Yale and Harvard Colleges, and spends its energy and means in fitting out Agassiz expeditions, is capable of performing an inestimable service for the country. With a little of the spirit of its former Superintendent—the lamented Bache—once more infused into it, and cut loose from the shackles of scholasticism, the country would not begrudge the large appropriation of two-thirds of a million annually made it.

But the shipping and navigation interests are much more deeply interested in another government bureau which, at present, is struggling along on a bare subsistence, and receiving annually less than one-tenth of the Coast Survey appropriation. We allude to the Hydrographic Office, which is charged with that profoundly difficult and important responsibility of furnishing a series of charts, not for the coast alone, but for the entire ocean, from pole to pole. It has heretofore been so crippled for means that it takes years to do work for which there is a pressing exigency. If at this time we were at war with England, our ships and fleets of gunboats actually could not go to sea for want of charts, for which our navy is dependent on Great Britain. There are, moreover, many parts of the ocean for which not even British cartography has provided, especially along the eastern shores of the Pacific, in which we have an increasing and national interest. Not to dwell on details, the elucidation of many of the great problems of navigation and ocean currents, and prevailing marine winds, upon the settlement of which commerce so much depends for its rapid and economic transit, and its safe deliveries of merchandise, cannot be too carefully pursued; and after the government is in possession of such information as commercial and nautical men most need, no expense should be spared in its widespread dissemination. It must be a long time before the United States can hope to rival England in building steam vessels; and the only immediate possibility of the extensive development of American commerce lies in the direction of giving to the sailing vessel the means of making nearly as fast time and quick trips on the ocean as the average steamship makes. The advancement of hydrographic knowledge and the improvement of the models of ships, which Congress might well encourage and stimulate by high rewards, would go far toward encouraging and awakening the long depressed and dormant spirit of nautical enterprise in this country.

We can now only suggest or point out these one or two directions in which immediate and energetic action should be taken, and these will in turn suggest others. But whatever is done, let it be done quickly. The nation cannot afford to neglect this great question, upon which its honor as a great Power of civilization, its wealth and its safety in time of war must forever largely depend.

WITH GENERAL GRANT as the republican candidate for the Presidential succession, what will become of these anti-Grant republicans? They are to have a National Convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, under the management of Governor Gratz Brown and Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri. They may nominate a compound reform republican and democratic ticket. If so the Missouri republican reformers will no doubt stick; but if neither Sumner nor Fenton nor Greeley nor McClure goes to the Cincinnati convention we fear they will each and all, with their followers, have to be counted out of that arrangement. They are hedging to defeat the renomination of General Grant, and falling in this object they will surrender.

Faint Varieties.

We have a variety of topics to present to our readers to-day, good, bad and indifferent, gathered up by our reporters from the pulpits of the city yesterday. The Rev. H. D. Northrop began the first of a series of sermons, in his Presbyterian church, on "The Vices of New York," among which he selected, as the first and leading vice, amusements. He admitted that the human heart was made for happiness, and it is no sin to be happy, nor is it sinful to seek after amusements. There are three kinds of amusements—the absolutely pernicious, the harmless, and such as may have something said for and against them. The latter are by far the most dangerous to the young, because they have a certain moral halo around them. "You might as well," said Mr. Northrop, "banish sunlight as to banish all harmless pleasure; but to be a mere pleasure seeker is about the poorest life that any man can lead." The theatres, as conducted, he considered as stepping-stones to perdition; but they might be "so constructed as to damage no one any more than it would to listen to a dialogue recited by Sunday school children." It will be a long time, doubtless, before we shall see such a theatre in New York. Special and general providences were the theme of Mr. Frothingham's discourse, and, after various illustrations to show that Providence manifests itself only through human agencies, he concluded that "Providence is in the workshop, in the laboratory, in the machine shop, supplying all our comforts and forming new ones." But as these improvements cannot be carried on without wealth, wealth is, therefore, the lever of Providence.

Fixed principles of belief are what mankind is groaning and seeking after, and they are what Mr. Hepworth talked about last night. Snatches of his own experience appear ever and anon in his discourse. We can starve the soul to death as well as the body, and until the mind and spirit are supplied with proper aliment they are filled with unrest. Atheists and infidels are spiritual dyspeptics. Negotiations in faith are to the soul what improper and indigestible food is to the physical system. Such we presume Mr. Hepworth found his Unitarian negations to be, else he would not have left that fold. And now with his fixed principles of faith we hope he may become strong and robust and valiant as a captain of the Lord's hosts. The sympathy of Jesus with suffering was the topic of discourse in Grace church. It was a fitting subject for this solemn Lenten season, in which the Christian Church commemorates the sufferings of its Founder and Redeemer. This season suggested to Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, also the necessity of urging the duty of penance upon his people—not, indeed, as that word is too frequently understood, to consist of mere formal acts of devotion, but in reconciliation to God, the giving up of the vain things of the world and refraining from indulgence in worldly pleasures, and the performance of deeds of charity and love, and "a simple abiding faith in God's great justice and mercy," which shall bring our will into complete harmony with the Divine will and make the possession of eternal joy to be ours. Surely this is something worth seeking and praying and living for. The mystery of the Eucharist and the sympathy of the Blessed Saviour were themes suggested to Archbishop McCloskey's mind by the "forty hours' devotion," in the Cathedral. Christ was represented as inviting all to come unto Him and He would give them rest—"priest and people, young and old, great and little, without distinction of rank or sex or nation or tongue." Yes, this is the kind of universal invitation which Jesus extends to the fallen race, and those who are wise unto salvation accept it and accept it now.

Something like a religious "sensation" was created in the Dominican church, in Lexington avenue, by the discourse, or lecture, of Father "Tom Burke," as the good priest is familiarly called. He gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the founder of his Order, St. Dominic, and then talked about heaven and hell, contrasting the bliss of the saved with the woe of the lost, and bringing the pictures so vividly before his congregation that a general weeping all over the house was the result.

The Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago, preached in the Church of the Messiah yesterday, on the "little flock" of Unitarians with whom "persecution and social disability remain, although in a modified form, in these later days." He praised the denomination for the work which it had done and is still doing. "It was the pioneer to the other sects, and the orthodox are under great obligations to its men of thought." It was the only home of comfort and sustenance to those who were longing for a spiritual freedom from the bonds of orthodoxy. Mr. Collier was expected and invited to preach a doctrinal sermon, but he excused himself by saying that all his doctrinal manuscripts had been burned and he had had no time to write other sermons on such topics. Foreign missions received honorable notice from Rev. Andrew Longacre, who urged the subject upon his hearers upon the ground of a common brotherhood—we are all our brothers' keepers and should seek the elevation and Christianization of the heathen, for in their welfare our own will be enhanced.

Mr. Beecher had a quiet talk on "practical religion" and the duty of making the lower serve the higher nature. The material should be the servant and not the master of the spiritual. "Our lower duties," said Mr. Beecher, "may be made a channel for our duty to God or they may be made a substitute." This is an important distinction. "Men may be attracted by the truth of religion who will abandon it as soon as they see what labor the truth involves—the moment they are put to the test of self-denial, of poverty, of following Christ through all things, they are not willing to pay the price. Men are perpetually putting duties in the way of their spiritual development. It is always suffer me first to do this or that; suffer me first to take care of myself. This constant putting the higher in subordination to the lower is demoralizing. Nothing in the world has a right to take the place of your spiritual manhood." Dr. Chapman, of St. John's Methodist church, Brooklyn, preached on the insufficiency of the law to work salvation. He demonstrated this proposition by showing that law is supreme in nature and that it has man-